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INTERMEDIATE RANGE NUCLEAR WEAPONS GROUP MEETS

LD111429 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva July 11 TASS -- The group on nuclear medium range armaments has held here today a meeting within the framework of Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments.

ISRAELYAN ON PROSPECTS FOR PROGRESS AT GENEVA

LD191933 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva July 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The Soviet Union, just as the overwhelming majority of states, declares against the militarization of space and holds that the implementation of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) of the United States will have most disastrous consequences for entire mankind, also for the United States itself, said head of the USSR delegation Viktor Israelyan. Addressing today a plenary meeting of the Geneva disarmament conference he noted that the SDI is the only programme in whose framework the intention has been proclaimed and intensive efforts are made to deploy in space a new class of weapons, strike space arms, weapons of global actions with qualitatively new tasks and characteristics. The Soviet Union has no such programmes and no such intention.

The Soviet representative stressed that the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in answer to the address of the U.S. public organization "Union of Concerned Scientists" made definite assurance that the Soviet Union will not be the first to make a step into space with arms.

The working document on "the prevention of the arms race in space" tabled by a group of socialist countries -- participants in the Geneva Conference, pursues the aim of arresting dangerous developments by adopting effective and urgent measures as a result of talks both bilateral and multilateral at a time when there is a real threat of the arms race being spread to space. The authors of the document, specifically, suggest to agree on a ban and liquidation of a whiole class of strike space arms, including anti-satellite systems and space-based anti-missile systems.

Submitting that document, L. Bayart, representative of the Mongolian People's Republic, stressed that it expressed sincere striving of socialist countries to bar the spread of the arms race to space and to use space only in peaceful purposes to the benefit of entire mankind.

The United States, quite on the contrary, wishes to turn space into a new arena of confrontation, Czechoslovakias representative Milos Vejvoda said in his speech. The SDI programme is aimed at disrupting the military-strategic balance and at achieving the military superiority over the USSR. It has already affected adversely the overall political climate, the East-West relations and the course of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

The Soviet Union's stand is a patent example of a different approach to space programmes. M. Vejvoda said. Two years ago the USSR imposed a moratorium on putting anti-satellite weapons into space and declared that it will be operating as long as other states act likewise. This creates favourable conditions for achieving agreement on putting an end to the work to create new anti-satellite systems and on liquidating those weapons systems that the USSR and the USA already have, including those whose tests have not yet been completed.

Pogodin Comments on Talks

LD111902 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] At the current regular session of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva the socialist countries have come out with a new initiative. Aleksandr Pogodin makes these comments:

We'd like to remind you that the agenda of the conference sessions, attended by delegates from 40 countries, is drawn up on the basis of the recommendations of the United Nations General Assembly. At the end of last year the United Nations session urged the Geneva conference to take steps to hold talks for working out an agreement on the prevention of an arms race in space in all its aspects. Acting in accordance with the recommendations, the socialist countries have submitted to the conference a working document that points to the need of banning all strike space systems, antimissile systems based in space, and antisatellite systems and proposes an appropriate treaty. The importance and timeliness of the initiative does not arouse any doubts. The "star wars" program worked out by the Washington Administration has increased the threat of militarization of outer space many times over. Its implementation would inevitabley increase the threat of nuclear war and give an impetus to the uncontrolled arms race in all directions. This would also undermine the Soviet-American antiballistic missile defense agreement, signed for an indefinite period of time -- a document which has been called in the world a key to the entire process of limiting nuclear armaments.

The world is also widely expressing the opinion that the "star wars" plans have the most harmful effect on the course of Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments. There are many signs showing that the American side is trying to use the talks as a screen for implementing its program of militarization of outer space. The Soviet Union has stressed at the highest level that it would never agree to this. It simply cannot permit the talks to be used for diverting attention, for camouflaging military preparations -- preparations the purpose of which is to guarantee the United States strategic superiority and the possibility of an unpunished nuclear strike.

The necessity for constructive results at the Geneva talks, to which humanity attaches so many hopes, is absolutely clear. However, so far the American program for militarizing space has played the role of a wall blocking the road to agreements. The new proposal of the socialist countries at the disarmament conference opens up real ways to the prevention of the spreading of the arms race to outer space and its transformation into an arena of military rivalry.

SOVIET MBFR REPRESENTATIVE ON LACK OF PROGRESS

LD111632 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Vienna July 11 TASS -- The results of the completed 36th round of the talks on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments in Central Europe cannot be described as either satisfactory or encouraging, the head of the delegation of the U.S.S.R., Valerian Mikhaylov, said at a plenary meeting here. A realistic possibility for making progress at the talks offered by the proposal of the socialist countries of February 14, 1985 on an initial reduction of ground troops and armaments in Central Europe by the Soviet Union and the United States and subsequent non-increase of the levels of armed forces and armaments of the sides in that region was missed. The draft provisions of such an agreement have everything needed for reaching a mutually acceptable accord. However, so far there has been no reply from the NATO countries on the substance of that proposal.

Throughout the latest round of the talks, the Soviet representative went on to say, Western participants never went beyond general reiteration of their previous, biassed and unrealistic positions which largely contradict the subject and essence of the Vienna talks. It is becoming ever more obvious that the U.S. and its NATO allies do not want to undertake anything materially tangible along the lines of mutual reduction of the levels of military confrontation. This can be seen, above all, from their reluctance under different kinds of pretext to spread reductions and limitations on armaments or to agree to any steps for effectively lowering confrontation. Herein lies the source of the difficulties encountered by the talks.

The obstructionist position of Western participants, their reluctance to seek mutually acceptable accords in Vienna are in essence the extension and reflection of the West's military and political concepts existing at present. One cannot fail to see that the long-term decisions and practical actions taken by NATO, especially in recent period, to strengthen and modernize its armed forces and armaments are aimed not at containing and limiting the growth of the armed forces and armaments but at [words indistinct] at attaining superiority over the Warsaw Treaty states.

Dwelling on the issue of verification, the Soviet representative stressed that in view of the absence to date of the agreed and clear-cut notion of the sides of what the main, material part of the planned agreement will look like and what precisely should be verified there is no point in starting any debates on verification. The socialist countries are firm in the opinion that in every concrete case the format of verification should be adequate to the volume and character of steps along the lines of genuine lowering of the levels of military confrontation and along the lines of disarmament. Verification is that field where realism and the sense of reasonable measure are particularly needed. There can be no other approach to that matter.

It was pointed out once again that the Warsaw Treaty member-states are unswervingly striving for a substantial and effective accord which would not mislead the people but in fact lead toward mutual reduction of confrontation of the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and would have a positive impact on the European situation. The best that could be done in the conditions existing at the talks at present is to reach agreement on those aspects which lend themselves to mutually acceptable solution already now.

The head of the Soviet delegation expressed the hope that as a result of the examination of the February proposal of the socialist countries in the NATO capitals the Western side would come up with a genuinely constructive reply to it which would make it possible at last to reach the first tangible accord in Vienna.

The head of the U.S. delegation Robert Blackwill spoke at the plenary meeting on behalf of the NATO countries. His speech boiled down to reiteration of the previous, unconstructive positions. It contained no indication of the desire and readiness of the Western side to seek mutually acceptable decisions in the context of the February proposal of the socialist countries.

The beginning of the next round of the talks is scheduled for September 26.

U.S. DOCTOR CITED ON MILITARIZING SPACE

LD101637 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Summary] The delegation of American doctors who took part in the fifth International Congress of the Physicians of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War, visited Kiev. The guests familiarized themselves with the work of a number of scientific research institutes in the health service system and met with scientists and doctors.

During our visit to the USSR and meetings with the medical public of Moscow, Tbilisi, and Kiev, we once again satisfied ourselves that our Soviet colleagues are doing a great deal in order to impede the occurrence of a nuclear catastrophe, Abrams, leader of the U.S. delegation, said in an interview. I am convinced that their work to spread knowledge about the possible consequences of a thermonuclear war among the population is extremely valuable.

Our organization consistently advocates banning the testing and deployment of armaments in space, Abrams stressed. Space must be free of any kinds of weapons.

WORLD LEADERS CONGRATULATE GROMYKO ON NEW POST

Bulgarian Message

PM050915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Dear Comrade Gromyko,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Bulgarian people, and on my own account, I send you cordial, fraternal congratulations in connection with your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Your election to this important and responsible state post is an expression of the Leninist paarty's and Soviet people's great confidence and their recognition of your services as an eminent party and state figure and of your tremendous contribution to the implementation of the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state and to the conduct of the CPSU's strategic line toward improving the socialist society in the Soviet Union.

Our people see you as a consistent Marxist-Leninist and internationalist who devotes all his effort and energy to further improving the Soviet Union's economic and defense might and the Soviet people's well-being, and to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the fraternal socialist community. We know you as an ardent fighter for lasting peace, mutually advantageous cooperation, and social progress on earth and against imperialism and the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

Bulgarian Communists and all working people sincerely respect you as a great friend of socialist Bulgaria and indefatigable champion of the indestructible and vital Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and of the joint course of the BCP and CPSU toward comprehensive cooperation and rapprochement between Bulgaria and the USSR.

Please accept, dear Andrey Andreyevich, best wishes for your good health, happiness, and great new successes in your highly responsible activity in the implementation of the Leninist domestic and foreign policy in behalf of the total prosperity of the great Soviet land and a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress, and in the interests of the triumph of our common communist ideals.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

Cambodian Greetings

PM091458 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

["Congratulations and greetings to A.A. Gromyko" -- PRAVDA general heading]

[Text] To Comrade A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Esteemed Comrade Gromyko,

On behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee, the Council of State, the whole Cambodian people, and on our own behalf, we send you most cordial congratulations on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Your election to this high position is an expression of the will of Communists and the whole Soviet people and a recognition of your personal merits. As an eminent Marxist-Leninist, tested internationalist, and fighter for peace and socialism, you have also made a significant contribution to the revolutionary cause of the peoples of Indochina and the cause of the Cambodian revolution.

We are confident that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union, and also the solidarity of the three Indochina countries and the USSR, will continue to develop steadily on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, we would like, on behalf of the KPRP and the PRK Government and people, to express once more total support for the Soviet Union's consistent and active struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear catastrophe. We wish you, esteemed Comrade Gromyko, good health and great new successes in your responsible activity for the benefit of the Soviet people and the peaceful future of mankind.

Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State.

Chinese Greetings

PM051520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

["Congratulations and Greetings to A.A. Gromyko" -- PRAVDA general heading]

[Text] To A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On the occasion of your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, accept our heartfelt congratulations. We wish you new successes in this lofty post. We sincerely hope that, through the joint efforts of both sides, goodneighborly and friendly relations will be established between two great neighboring countries, China and Soviet Union, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

PRC President Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Chairman of the PRC NPC Standing Committee

Cuban Message

PM091430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

["Congratulations and Greetings to A.A. Gromyko" -- PRAVDA general heading]

[Text] To Comrade A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium I convey to you warmest congratulations on behalf of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], its Central Committee, Cuba's Government, and our people.

You have been appointed to the highest post of the Soviet state at a time which is decisive for mankind, a time when the USSR's stance in defense of peace -- a stance based on its mighty economic and military potential and indisputable influence in international affairs -- has been reaffirmed by the CPSU in a number of speeches by its General Secretary, Comrade Gorbachev.

Your election is evidence not only of the recognition of your great services as a fighter who devotes his fruitful life to the cause of building and defending socialism and strengthening peace, but also of the trust shown in you by the CPSU and the Soviet people.

The prestige which you, esteemed Comrade Gromyko, enjoy in the international arena, your experience in world politics, and your recognition as a statesman will help in the fulfillment of the lofty duties of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium which have been entrusted to you. It is a pleasure for us that over a period of many years your activity has been linked with our country. During the first postwar years you represented the Soviet Union in Cuba as nonresident envoy [poslannik po sovmestitielstvu]. Since the Cuban Revolution's victory you have worked tirelessly for the sake of the development and consolidation of relations between our countries.

We will always remember your visits to our country and our meetings in Cuba and in the USSR, during which a fruitful dialogue aimed at strengthening our friendship for the sake of the triumph of the common cause to which our energies are dedicated was mantained. Accept, Comrade Gromyko, assurances of my high respect.

Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

DPRK Congratulations

PM051232 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On behalf of the DPRK Government and the Korean people and on my own account I send you the warmest congratulations in connection with your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at the 3d session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation.

Your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium attests to the Soviet people's high assessment of the enormous services which you, as an eminent figure of the Soviet state, have done in your many years of activity aimed at defending the gains of October, strengthening the Soviet state's might, and implementing a Leninist peace-loving foreign policy.

As a close friend of the Korean people you have made great efforts to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries, Korea and the Soviet Union.

I wholeheartedly wish you still greater successes in your responsible work to improve the developed socialist society in the Soviet Union and defend world peace.

I would like to take this opportunity to express confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will continue to deepen and develop still further.

Kim Il-song, DPRK president

Laotian Message

PM091438 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

["Congratulations and Greetings to A.A. Gromyko" -- PRAVDA general heading]

[Text] To Comrade A.A. Gromyko, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Allow me, on behalf of the Supreme People's Council of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and on my own behalf, to convey to you sincere congratulations and best wishes on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Your election to this high post in the Soviet state is evidence of the lofty trust shown in you by the party, the state, and the Soviet people. We know you well as an eminent political figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state and of the international Communist and workers movement and as an outstanding diplomat who makes a weighty contribution to strengthening the positions and enhancing the role of the Soviet Union in the international arena and to the struggle for peace, friendship, and cooperation on earth.

We are firmly convinced that, relying on your rich experience and knowledge, you will continue in this high post the cause of completing the building of developed socialism and of enhancing the Soviet people's prosperity.

Allow me to take advantage of this opportunity and express the hope that the relations of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will further develop and flourish in the interests of our two countries and of the strengthening of the socialist community's might and peace all over the world.

Allow me to express to you wishes for good health and new and even greater successes in the performance of your lofty mission.

Souphanouvong, LPDR president and chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Council

Polish Greetings

PM101312 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Highly Esteemed Comrade Gromyko!

In connection with your election to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium I wish you, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and the Polish Councils of State and Ministers and on my own account, cordial congratulations and best wishes for further successes in your untiring activity to implement the majestic program of communist building in the Soviet Union and to strengthen the might and prestige of the Land of the Soviets in the international areana for the sake of peace and socialism.

The Soviet people under the leadership of the Leninist CPSU have built a developed socialist society. We are profoundly confident that through your active and creative labor the Soviet people will achieve further successes in strengthening the might of the Land of the Soviets and in improving the Soviet people's living standard. We wish you great achievements on this path.

The election of you, a tried and tested friend of Poland, to the honored and responsible post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium is an important act of immense significance for the cause of further strengthening the Polish-Soviet alliance and friendship.

Close cooperation with the Soviet Union corresponds to the most urgent interests of the Polish state and people. It serves as the guarantee of socialist Poland's secure, successful, and all-around development. Guided by the adamant principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, we will continue to actively develop relations of fraternal friendship and mutually davantageous cooperation with the great Land of the Soviets in the interests of the Marxist-Leninist parties, countries, and peoples and for the good of the entire socialist community and the cause of socialism and peace in Europe and worldwide.

In the current tense international situation that has arisen through the fault of imperialism the election of you, an outstanding, tireless fighter for peace, cooperation, and international detente, creates confidence in the further successful implementation of the USSR's foreign policy.

Your efforts during World War II for the sake of victory over Hitlerite fascism and in the cause of building the foundations of the postwar world setup, creating the world socialist system, and shaping mutual relations among states with different social systems represent an important contribution to the theory and practice of peaceful coexistence. Please accept, esteemed Comrade Gromyko, our best wishes for further successes in your active party and state activity, as well as for good health and all personal well-being.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State.

Vietnamese Message

PM091345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

["Congratulations and Greetings to A.A. Gromyko" -- PRAVDA general heading]

[Text] To Comrade A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Esteemed Andrey Andreyevich,

On behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the SRV and on our own behalf we send you the most cordial congratulations on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Your election to this high post testifies to the great prestige you enjoy in the CPSU and the Land of the Soviets and is a manifestation of the profound respect of the whole Soviet people for you, eminent figures of the CPSU and the Soviet state and one of the Communist Party's most senior members who makes a considerable contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the USSR's domestic and foreign policy. We are firmly convinced that in this new and responsible post you will continue to develop the revolutionary cause of the CPSU and the Soviet People.

Being Vietnam's great friends, you invariably nurture the warmest feelings for the Vietnamese people and make with tireless energy a vast contribution to the development of militant solidarity and relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the CPV and between our countries' peoples.

We wish you good health and great new successes in your noble activity! May the unbreakable friendship between our countries and peoples steadily strengthen and develop!

With Communist greeting, Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of State; Pham Van Dong,member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

Yugoslav Greetings

PM051836 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 85 First Editon p 4

[Text] To Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On The occasion of your election to the position of the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium it gives me a particular pleasure to extend to you, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on its own behalf, most cordial congratulations and best wishes for your personal happiness and for the success in performing your responsible duty in your new post for the sake of the prosperity and comprehensive progress of the friendly Soviet people.

I take this opportunity to reiterate my satisfaction at the successful development of friendly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries on the basis of the principles jointly agreed upon in the Belgrade declaration and Moscow statement and during other top-level meetings.

I am convinced that the successful development of our cooperation is in the vital interests of the peoples of our countries, contributes to the consolidation of peace and equal international cooperation, socialism and progress in the world.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Other Greetings

PM111011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

["Congratulations and Greetings to A.A. Gromyko" -- PRAVDA general heading]

[Text] Congratulations and greetings continue to arrive for Andrey Andreyviech Gromyko in connection with his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Telegrams have been sent in particular by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, by Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, by Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, by Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister of the state of Mauritius, by El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic, Mohamed Siad Barre, president and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Somali Republic, and by Arnoldo Farrego Seguar president of the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica.

Congratulatory telegrams have also come from other state, political and public figures of a number of countries.

GROMYKO EXPRESSES THANKS FOR ELECTION WISHES

LD101653 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko has cordially thanked party, local government and state bodies, public organizations, workers' collectives of factories, institutions, construction projects, collective and state farms, educational establishments, servicemen of the armed forces of the USSR, all comrades who congratulated him on election to the post of head of state.

The congratulatory messages and good wishes, says his letter of thanks, "attest to the Soviet people's unanimous support for the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, to their determination to work hard to achieve the acceleration of the country's socio-economic development, further improvement of the well-being of the working people and consolidation of peace."

Andrey Gromyko expressed profound gratitude for congratulations to leaders of fraternal socialist countries, communist and workers' parties and revolutionary democratic movements, to heads of state and government, public organizations and citizens of foreign countries.

TASS CITES CSSR CHNOUPEK'S LETTER TO UN

LD102104 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 10 TASS -- The celebration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations foundation and the observance of the International Peace Year must become an important contribution to enlisting the peoples to the removal of the threat of nuclear war, to the struggle for the improvement of the international climate for the sake of durable peace, says a letter of Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to the United Nations secretary general.

The United Nations Year and the International Peace Year are being observed at a time when the entire progressive international community is marking an event of intransient historic significance -- the victory over fascism and militarism during the Second World War, the bloodiest and most destructive war in the history of humanity, says the letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly. The Soviet Union made the greatest contribution to the liberation of peoples from fascist yoke. It is precisely the victory over fascism and the resolve to rid the succeeding generations of the scourge of war that have led to the decisions to create such an organisation that would be instrument in the struggle for international peace and security. The struggle against fascism showed patently that cooperation among states with different social systems is not only possible but is also necessary for upholding noble ideals.

USSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES THIRD WORLD CONFERENCE

PM091534 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS "Topical Subjects" report: "The Bandung Spirit"]

[Excerpts] Das Es Salaam, 4 Jul -- It is the duty of developing states to step up their efforts in the cause of ensuring universal peace and security and curbing the arms race unleashed by imperialism. This is the keynote of speeches by delegates at the international conference "Bandung and Modern Times," which is being held here.

The USSR and the other socialist countries energetically support the struggle waged by liberated states to establish a new international economic order and their desire to free themselves from domination by foreign capital and neocolonial dependence, Soviet delegation head G.K. Zabulis, Lithuanian SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education and member of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, declared. The positions of the socialist countries and the nonaligned states coincide on such global issues as the struggle for peace and disarmament, the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and the transformation of the African continent into a nuclear-free zone. The unity and consolidation of anti-imperialist forces, he said, is an insuperable barrier across the path of circles pursuing world domination.

GORBACHEV SPEECH CIRCULATED AS UN DOCUMENT

LD101659 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 10 TASS -- A summary of questions of foreign policy from the speech which was made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in Dnepropetrovsk on June 26, has been issued at the U.N. Headquarters as an official document of the General Assembly. As is noted in the document, the most important question now is termination of the arms race which has swept the world, transition to reduction of the stockpiled armaments.

WEST PRESSURES YOUTH NOT TO ATTEND FESTIVAL

LD112232 Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Popov writes:

"Some governments will do their utmost to prevent young people of their countries from going to "Red Moscow"... They will certainly try to keep us from going". This statement of the president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth Walid Marsi is getting ever more topical on the eve of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The methods used by various propaganda and secret services which are mobilized for the implementation of this task by governments of a number of countries are be no means new. They resort to any means. The U.S. press is especially active in it.

In the striving to denigrate future participants in the forum, bourgeois scribblers sometimes assert truly absurd things. For example, the U.S. tabloid press came up with the ridiculous invention: According to it, in order to pick up one or several hundred American youths and girls and take them to the festival the Soviets are going to send several submarines to the American shores. This clumsy propaganda trick is comparable with another one: The trip of a U.S. delegation to Moscow to attend the festival is allegedly financed from some "foreign sources of dubious origin", namely by no other than the USSR Bank for Foreign Trade.

Some Western governments openly bring pressure to bear on future participants in the festival in order to prevent them from going to Moscow. For example, the Bonn Government refused for the first time since 1968 to allocate money for financing the trip of a delegation of the West German youth, although on the personal instructions of Chancellor Kohl it channelled 500,000 marks to the fund of the "Youth Conference of the Free World" held last spring in Jamaica on the scenario of Washington.

However, despite pressure, slander and attacks on the festvial and its participants, young people from Western countries are not going to give up the idea of going to Moscow. Moreover, ever more young people in the U.S., Britian, West Germany and other Western countries come out in support for the world youth forum. It is also supported by the sober-minded politicians in the West who realize that the Moscow festival will promote the consolidation of universal peace. It is not accidental that a group of prominent members of the House of Representatives submitted to the U.S. Congress a draft resolution welcoming the Moscow youth festival.

CLARK AMENDMENT VOTE AUTHORIZES STATE TERRORISM

LD112057 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 11 Jul 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igore Kudrin]

[Text] A few days ago, as we have already reported, President Reagan made an angry speech accusing a number of governments of sovereign countries of international terrorism and of acts of war against the United States. By its maneuvers the Reagan administration has got itself into a corner -- that is how the WASHINGTON POST commented on the President's speech, and the paper's editors rightly foresaw the future. The United States, as if in mockery, immediately revealed itself as the most direct organizer and accomplice of state terrorism. Here I am referring to the vote in the House of Representatives, which came out for the revocation of the so-called Richard Clark amendment. This amendment bans the granting of aid to the armed gangs trying to overthrow the legal government of Angola.

Let us recall that Congress passed the Clark amendment almost 10 years ago, although it must be said that during all of these years the CIA continued to give aid secretly to the terrorists of the armed anti-Angolan formations. Now, however, Congress has decided to put this activity, which is contrary to all norms of international law, on an official basis, as it were.

The House of Representatives decision clearly is in line with a whole range of provocative acts by Congress. The congressmen have given the administration a totally free hand to conduct a policy of state terrorism in various regions of the world. The U.S. legislators have come out for the granting of aid to the anti-Afghan and anti-Kampuchean bandits and for a sharp increase in the scale of the undeclared war against Nicaragua.

As if to confirm this, U.S. Honduran artillery exercises began today in eastern Honduras. The nature of the maneuvers indicates that they are in essence a new stage in the Pentagon's preparations for conducting combat operations in Central America. At the same time the infrastructure necessary for the aggression being prepared against Nicaragua is being created on the territory of Honduras.

A few days ago, within the framework of the U.S.-Honduras "Cabanas-85" maneuvers, 900 servicemen of U.S. engineering units arrived in the country and are now engaged in building a strategic highway. The highway is intended to move troops to the Nicaraguan border and to convey weapons and munitions for anti-Sandinista terrorist gangs.

HOUSE FREEZE ON AID TO LEBANON VIEWED

LD102208 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has decided to freeze American assistance to Lebanon, assistance which totals $10 million, a symbolic sum because these $10 millions do not compensate for even a small part of the material losses in Lebanon as a result of the aggressive acts of the American 6th Fleet, losses which were valued at billions, not to mention the losses caused by the Israeli attack. But this is not what is important. What is important is that this decision came in order to put new pressure on Lebanon in an attempt to free seven Americans taken hostage by one of the warring parties in Lebanon more than a year ago. Thus Washington exploits the issue of the hostages once again in order to justify its crude measures of vengence against this sovereign Arab state.

The terrorist actions of the United States against Lebanon revived among its forces and political groupings the desire to unite in order to confront the crude American pressure. The Amal leaders, the Progressive Socialist Party, the Ba'th party in Lebanon, the Syrian National Social Party, the Communist Party, the Arab Socialist Union, the Nasirite Popular Party and the deputies of Tyre informed Damascus of their decision to create a Lebanese national alliance that unifies practically all the national parties. This will enable the necessary premises to be found for the normalization of the situation in Lebanon and the intensification of the Lebanese people's struggle for the complete liberation of Lebanon from the Zionist occupation and against Washington' neocolonialist policy. It is worth mentioning that the Lebanese patriots continue their herioc operations against the Israeli occupying foces and their mercenaries, the Lahd group. Yesterday, the Lebanese girl Ibtisam Harb and the youth Khalid (?Aghra) exploded two cars loaded with explosives in a convoy of Israeli tanks and military vehicles, near a position of the agent South Lebanon Army. The first suicide operation was carried out for the freedom and independence of the Lebanese people on the [word indistinct] road and the other on the al-Bayda-Naqurah road. As a result of this scores of Israeli and South Lebanon Army soldiers were killed and a quantity of military materials were destroyed.

HOUSE MEMBER DEMANDS BAN ON TERRORIST CENTERS

LD112113 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 11 TASS -- Partricia Schroeder, member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, addressed a letter to U.S. Attorney-General Edwin Meese in which, as the Associated Press reports, she demanded that the administration should immediately close down all centres for terrorists' training on the U.S. territory. Some 25 such centres are now operating in the USA. "Experts" who acquired experience during Washington's numerous military ventures in various areas of the world teach "students" how to kill people, blow up industrial facilities, use all kinds of arms.

Implementing the policy of state terrorism, the Washington Administration, far from taking measures to cut short the activity of schools for terrorists' training in the USA, is directly interested in their existence. Persons who underwent training in such centres are used by the U.S. secret services for subversive actions in Central America, Asia and other areas.

VOA PLANS TO BEAM TO WEST EUROPE CRITICIZED

LD100929 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 10 TASS -- The Reagan administration gives greater scope to psychological sabotage in the world. The leadership of the "Voice of America" (VOA) radio station has announced plans to start direct broadcasts beamed at Western Europe in autumn this year.

The VOA which serves as the radio mouthpiece of anti-Soviet slander and misinformation beams broadcasts at practically all regions of the world for more than a thousand hours a week in forty-two languages. However, direct broadcasts beaming at the USA's allied countries in Western Europe were discontinued way back in 1955 "for budget considerations". At present the Reagan administration has decided that it is essential to take up the ideological "radio manipulation" of the allies in the continent again and rather thoroughly. The VOA leadership in a statement circulated by it complains that the public of Western Europe now ostensibly suffers from failure to understand the policy of the United States.

U.S. TO RUSH SIDEWINDERS, STINGERS TO PAKISTAN

LD110903 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 11 TASS -- Washington has decided to rush a major batch of Sidewinder air-to-air missiles and Stinger ground-to-air missiles to Pakistan, the U.S. State Department announced.

The Reagan administration "motivates" the provocative move with claims that Pakistan's borders face a "threat" from Afghanistan. But it is common knowledge that it is the actions of Pakistan, which has made its territory available for bases of counter-revolutionary bandits who stage bloody forays into Afghan territory, that pose a threat to Afghanistan's security.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES PRC'S YAO YILIN 11 JULY

LD111643 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1613 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jul (TASS) -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Yao Yilin, deputy premier of the PRC State Council, who is in the USSR on an official visit.

During the discussion, the Soviet side stressed the Soviet Union's aspiration to improve and develop Soviet-Chinese relations and economic and cultural links on a mutually acceptable and equal basis in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, and of the cause of peace throughout the world. Nikolay Tikhonov noted the willingness of the Soviet side to continue the dialogue with the Chinese side on a broad range of issues of bilateral relations and on international issues. The need for a joint effort in searching for ways to further normalize and improve Soviet-Chinese relations was confirmed.

In connection with this, Nikolay Tikhonov noted the great significance of the Soviet-Chinese documents signed in Moscow, which form a long-term basis for trade, economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the PRC.

Yao Yilin expressed satisfaction with the course and results of the talks in Moscow. The deputy premier of the PRC State Council spoke in support of further expanding business cooperation between the PRC and the USSR. Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 11 July in the "Vremya" newscast carries a report on Nikolay Tikhonov's meeting with PRC's Yao Yilin and adds: "Present at the conversation were comrade Arkhipov and other comrades, and from the Chinese side the persons accompanying the deputy premier of the PRC State Council."

Further Bilateral Contacts

LD111733 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1628 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jul (TASS) -- The Soviet Union and the PRC have confirmed their mutual interest in further expanding Soviet-Chinese economic relations and improving their forms in the interests of both peoples. This was stated here today at a press briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists by Igor Rogachev, head of the First Far Eastern Section of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and member of the Collegium of the Ministry. The briefing was devoted to the results of talks between Yao Yilin, vice premier of the PRC State Council, who is here on an official visit, and I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the visit provides an opportunity to continue the exchange of views on questions of the further development of Soviet-Chinese economic and scientific-technical contacts, and also on a number of other problems [problemy] of common interest.

During the visit, a conversation took place between Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the vice premier of the PRC State Council. In the exchange of views, the Soviet side confirmed its willingness to engage in a constructive dialogue with China in all spheres, including the political sphere, and stressed the need for mutual efforts by the sides in the process of improving Soviet-Chinese relations.

As has already been reported, as a result of the talks, the sides signed an agreement between the governments of the USSR and the PRC on trade exchange and payments for the 1986-90 period, and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation in the construction and reconstruction of industrial and other facilities in the PRC. It is envisaged in particular that the Soviet Union will provide the Chinese side with machines, various equipment, airbuses, helicopters and automobiles. For its part, the PRC will provide the Soviet Union with minerals, cotton, some consumer goods, textiles and agricultural produce, including soy beans and maize.

In answer to correspondents' questions, Igor Rogachev said that the talks in Moscow passed in a businesslike and well-meaning [dobrozhelatelnyy] atmosphere. As for the prospects for further development of Soviet-Chinese relations, the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs department said that there exists a fundamental accord on a meeting between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the PRC during the UN General Assembly session to be held in the fall. The seventh round of consultations between the Soviet Union and the PRC is also to be held, this time in Beijing. Consultations on international issues are being planned. We consider, Igor Rogachev stressed, that there are no obstacles on the path of normalization and improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations. We have no claims on the PRC, whether economic, political or territorial. The spokesman for the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed the conviction that the normalization of relations between our countries, on a principled basis, would meet the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples, would facilitate the growth of the role of socialism on the world scene and would promote the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

Yao Yilin Departs for Kiev

LD120720 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- Yao Yilin, deputy premier of the Council of State of the People's Republic of China, left Moscow for Kiev today. He is staying in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The guest was seen off at the airport by Ivan Arkhipov, a first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Yevgeniy Kozlovsky, a minister of the USSR, and other officials.

ZHAO WELCOMING OF U.S.-USSR SUMMIT REPORTED

LD101447 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing July 10 TASS -- During his talks with the visiting President of Bangladesh H.M. Ershad here, the Premier of the PRC's State Council Zhao Ziyang welcomed the accord to hold a Soviet-American summit meeting in November of this year, the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO reports. He expressed the view that "this will be useful to improve the international climate." The premier of the State Council, the paper reports, said that evidently it would not be easy to achieve substantial progress both at the Soviet-American disarmament talks and at the summit meeting, but "it is always better to conduct talks than not to conduct them, it is always better to meet than not to meet."

PRC PRESIDENT'S DEPARTURE FOR U.S., CANADA NOTED

LD111040 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing July 11 TASS -- Li Xiannan, chairman [as received] of the People's Republic of China, left here today on a foreign tour. He is to pay state visits to Canada and the USA.

DPRK ASKS FOR PARLIAMENTARY TALKS WITH SOUTH

PM091512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "DPRK Initiative"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jul -- According to KCNA reports, Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, has stated the need to speedily hold parliamentary talks between North and South. His message, addressed to the speaker of South Korea's National Assembly, says that the DPRK is willing (soglasnyy] to hold a preliminary meeting in Panmunjom 23 July to organize the talks. The speediest holding of parliamentary talks and the signing of a joint declaration on nonaggression, KCNA stresses, accord with the vital interests of the Korean people and are one of the ways to ease tension and improve relations between North and South.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT GREET MONGOLIA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD101415 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- "The revolution of 1921, furthering the cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution, opened up broad and clear vistas before Mongolia. Under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party the Mongolian people overcame the hard legacy of feudalism and made remarkable strides in building a new life along the lines of non-capitalist way of development", the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government have emphasized in a congratulatory telegram to the leaders of the Mongolian People's Republic, Jambyn Batmonh and Dumaagiyn Sodnom, on the occasion of the national holiday -- the 64th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The telegram points out that "the Mongolian People's Republic together with the USSR and other fraternal countries persistently strives for the further strengthening of the socialist community, for lasting peace and security of the peoples, against the aggressive intriges of imperialism. Mongolia's constructive initiatives for the improvement of the political climate in Asia and for the establishment of trust, good-neighbourly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between states are finding a broad positive response. The fraternal Soviet-Mongolian alliance, steeled in battles for the common cause, reliably serves the basic interests of our peoples, the cause of peace and socialism in the years of peaceful labour as well."

Sokolov Sends Greetings

PM111111 Moscow KRANSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Colonel General Comrade J. Yondon, Mongolian defense minister. Esteemed Comrade Minister! On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself, I am sending you and the servicemen of the Mongolian People's Army fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the 64th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution. On this noteworthy day I wish the Mongolian People's Army personnel new successes in combat and political training and in further strengthening their socialist motherland's defense capability. May the indestructible fraternal friendship and combat cooperation between the Soviet and Mongolian armed forces strengthen and develop.

Communist greetings. Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR Defense Minister.

GANDHI DISCUSSES PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR CAPABILITY, SIKHS

LD101636 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] London July 10 TASS -- India has evidence that the Islamabad military regime is on its way to creating its own nuclear weapons. This was stated by India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in a British television interview. In Pakistan they have very large nuclear facilities, they have enrichment facilities, said Rajiv Gandhi. A Pakistani individual was recently caught trying to smuggle out of the United States 50 triggering devices for nuclear weapons. As to India, stressed the prime minister, it is absolutely clear that it does not want to have nuclear weapons and does not crave for such weapons.

The head of the Indian Government accused the United States and a number of other Western countries and also Pakistan of complicity with the Sikh extremists who have lately stepped up terrorist activity with a view of tearing the state of Punjab from India and establishing on its territory the puppet "state of Khalistan". He said that secessionists were undergoing training on Pakistan's territory and also at specialized "schools" in the United States. Such activities are conducted at a time when the Indian Government has taken a very large number of steps to bring about normalcy in Punjab and terminate extremist designs there. India, therefore, has called upon the United States, Canada, and Britain to take a firmer stand towards the Punjab separatists acting there, said Rajiv Gandhi.

PAKSITAN ACQUIRES U.S.-MADE NUCLEAR DETONATORS

LD120706 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 12 TASS -- The Pakistani military regime made one more step toward developing a nuclear weapon of its own. The ABC television company reports, quoting what it called "intelligence sources", that Pakistan secretly bought a large batch of U.S.-manufactured electronic detonating devices used in the atomic bomb production. These devices were already delivered to super-secret Kahuta military complex not far from Islamabad -- the complex where active work is going on now to develop nuclear weapons.

AFGHANS PROTEST BORDER SHELLING, DENY SIMILAR CHARGE

LD112026 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul July 11 TASS -- The BAKHTAR news agency reports that Afghanistan's Foreign Ministry made a protest to Pakistan over the continued armed actions of the Pakistani forces against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The territory of the Afghan populated locality Spinbuldak in the Qandahar Province was twice subjected to bombardment and shelling with rockets from the Pakistani territory on July 3. As many as 300 shells were fired from Pakistan during the bombardment of areas of the Qandahar province on July 4.

Afghanistan's Foreign Ministry demanded that an immediate end be put to armed provocations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Otherwise the Pakistani side will bear the entire responsibility for the dangerous consequences.

It is stated in the document of Afghanistan's Foreign Ministry that Pakistani officials in an effort to justify aggressive actions advance groundless accusations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They assert that Pakistani border districts were subjected to bombardment from Afghanistan's territory on July 2 and 3.

After a thorough investigation of the question the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan qualified these assertions of the Pakistani side as having nothing in common with reality and demanded that provocative accusations against Afghanistan should be stopped and tension on the border of the two countries should not be heightened.

AMNESTY GRANTED TO OVER 400 AFGHAN PRISONERS

LD120824 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul July 12 TASS -- More than 400 prison inmates were released by a decree of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the BAKHTAR news agency reports. The decree on the amnesty and on mitigating sentences of the persons who committed no grave crimes against the Afghan people was passed by a special commission elected during the work of the Loya Jirgah.

DRA ORGANIZES LOCAL PEASANT COMMITTEES

PM091516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov report: "Democratization of Administration"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 Jul -- Another four peasant committees have been formed in Jowzjan Province. The villagers have elected their representatives on the committees of the jirgas, and this rallies the entire population. Peasant committees are already functioning in 66 villages in Jowzjan.

The PDPA and the DRA government believe that the formation of peasant committees serves to further democratize the administration of the state. Through their representatives on the committees, the peasants participate in the leadership of economic and cultural building, monitor the observance and implementation of laws, and exercise control over the implementation of land and water reforms.

According to local press reports, the formation of peasant committees is progressing successfully in villages in many of the country's provinces.

CAMBODIAN BEAM REPORTS YAO YILIN VISIT TO MOSCOW

BK120258 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] On Wednesday in Moscow, talks were held between Comrade Ivan Arkhipov, first vice chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and the first vice chairman of the Chinese State Council, Comrade Yao Yilin. The two sides stressed their mutual interests and the development of trade and economic relations. They signed agreements on goods exchanges and expenditure for 1986-1990 and on economic and technical cooperation in building and rebuilding industrial structures in China. The two countries plan an annual expansion of goods exchanges.

SRV APPROVES LE DUAN USSR VISIT RESULTS

PM111411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Full Approval"]

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Jul -- At its latest session the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Politburo discussed and fully approved the results of the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by the SRV party and government delegation headed by Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

A resolution published here today rates highly the results of the visit, which demonstrated the fraternal nature of Vietnamese-Soviet relations and the two sides' complete unity of views on all international and regional problems discussed. The document expressed the profound thanks of the CPV and Vietnamese people to the CPSU and the Soviet people for their tremendous aid in socialist building in Vietnam.

The SRV party and government delegation's visit to the USSR, the resolution says, will be an important new milestone in consolidating and developing all-around cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the interests of the two countries' peoples and the cause of peace, national independence, and socialism in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

The CPV Central Committee Politburo reemphasizes that the CPV and the SRV Government and people will continue to act tirelessly with the Soviet Union in the struggle against the Reagan administration's bellicose policy and for the aversion of the threat of nuclear war, against the so-called "Asian-Pacific strategy" of U.S. imperialism, and for the consolidation of peace and the peoples' national independence and security in this part of the world.

Our party, government, and people will make every effort to further strengthen the great friendship between the USSR and the SRV. This unvarying fundamental and strategic policy of the CPV and the Vietnamese state is a very important guarantee of the victory of socialist building and the defense of our socialist fatherland, the document stresses.

PRAVDA SEES U.S.-EUROPEAN RIFT ON ARMS CURBS

PM111310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[G. Vorontsov article: "Contrary to Vital Interests; West Europe and the Arms Race"]

[Text] Europe, like the whole world, is going through difficult times. The arms race whipped up by aggressive imperialist circles and their desire to wreck military-strategic parity and nudge mankind into a nuclear catastrophe are arousing growing alarm among the peoples. The task of breaking the vicious circle of confrontation, the arms race, is being posed increasingly acutely on the agenda. The Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries demonstrate again and again their sincere interest in easing tension and achieving practical results in the disarmament sphere.

However, clearly neither the United States nor NATO, despite their peace-loving rhetoric, intend to reduce the pace of material preparations for war. The USSR's exceptionally important decision to introduce a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and to halt the implementation of other retaliatory measures in Europe was hurriedly declared "propaganda" by U.S. officials. This hasty reaction was to a considerable extent aimed at Washington's NATO allies. After all, many of them perceived the Soviet initiative with interest and assessed it as a positive step creating a favorable climate for the Geneva talks.

Many facts attest that sentiments in favor of seeking ways of strengthening security via talks are strengthening not only in public opinion but in the ruling circles of the West European states. This is attested by the growth of the misgivings being expressed in Western Europe in connection with the demands of the U.S. "hawks" that observance of the SALT II treaty provisions limiting the arms race be abandoned. Serious concern in this regard was even voiced at the latest NATO council session, held this June in Portugal. Certain disagreements on other questions also arose at the session. Spain refused altogether to sign the concluding document and Denmark and Greece disagreed with one of its most important points concerning the "need" to continue to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

In adopting the "missile decision" in 1979 and starting to implement it in 1983, the United States and NATO pinned on it their hopes of achieving superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact as a whole. The West European states' consent to the deployment of the U.S. missiles was, of course, explained not only by Washington's pressure but by the class interest in ensuring "effective opposition" to the socialist countries and by the hope of strengthening the notorious U.S. "nuclear guarantees."

However, it very soon became clear that the plans were diverging from the reality. The USSR's retaliatory measures aimed at neutralizing NATO's "missile decision" clearly demonstrated the illusoriness of gambling on achieving military superiority. As for the hopes of certain West European politicians of "waterproofing" the so-called U.S. "nuclear umbrella," they also turned out to be built on shaky ground, since the Pentagon's strategy was developed in the light first and foremost of the egoistic interests of U.S. imperialism, to protect U.S. territory as far as possible from a nuclear conflagration by "restricting" it to Europe.

U.S. and NATO officials have devoted many words to creating the impression that "the alliance's strategic unity has been strengthened." However, even an "atlanticist" such as former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger has been forced to admit that, in the main, West Europeans' attitude to the U.S. missiles is that of a "host to an unwelcome guest."

The United States is essentially embarking on a marked amendment to one of the main postulates of NATO strategy, the "indivisibility" of its defense, whereby an attack on the European allies is considered tantamount to an attack on the United States. In fact, the NATO system of "nuclear defense" has, as it were, a tendency to "break down," since the United States does not hide the fact that it would like to limit the conflict to the framework of the Old World. These feelings have become clearer now, in the eighties, under the current U.S. Administration. Evidently, it is to this that the reflections of Admiral (Retired) A. Sanguinetti, former commander of the French Navy in the Mediterranean, refer. "In the present-day economic war, which is increasingly expanding, West Europe is in fact the United States' main competitor... Consequently, its annihilation would be extremely advantageous for U.S. transatlantic interests. Some people in the United States would like a catastrophe to be provoked... and for U.S. territory to be carefully shielded from the conflict."

The belligerent nature of Washington's policy can also be seen in its constant demands to the West European states to step up their participation in NATO's military preparations. Threats against "negligent" partners regularly stream across the Atlantic, even though since 1970, the partners have increased their military spending by 44 percent. In yielding to U.S. pressure the allies are increasingly prisoners of the accelerating arms race. The "Euromissiles" are to be followed by chemical and neutron weapons and other types of arms.

Even the most obedient U.S. partners have repeatedly expressed doubts about the expediency of certain of Washington's initiatives in the arms race sphere. Particular repercussions were evoked recently by the U.S. attempts to stuff space with weapons and involve its allies in the implementation of its so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). The West Europeans received the U.S. "star wars" plans extremely equivocally. Whereas the aggressive and militarist NATO circles expressed their support for the plans, the broad masses of the population spoke out unambiguously against them. The "star wars" program was discussed in a resolution at the 14th Congress of the Union of EEC Socialist Parties in April, in which the heads of government of a number of West European states took part.

Alarm in connection with the prospect of the arms race being transferred to space has been voiced at the most varied levels in all West European states. Thus, R. Dumas, French minister of external relations, stated outright that the SDI "will lead to overarmament, which is what the militarizatin of space would be, and, consequently, to a stepping up of risk and danger." British Foreign Secretary G. Howe warned of the danger of destabilizing the international situation and stepping up the arms race in the event of pushing ahead with the SDI.

Encountering resistance, Washington resorted for the umpteenth time to tactics of persuasion, pressure, and strong-arming. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger persistently proposed that his NATO colleagues take part in work within the SDI framework. This persistence, bordering on unceremonious pressure, and the numerous visits, talks, conferences, and symposiums organized by Washington in order to trumpet the "star wars" concept were meant to make the allies support the United States.

Ruling circles in the West European countries are faced with a complex dilemma. On the one hand there is "Atlantic discipline," and on the other it is sufficiently clear to everyone that the Pentagon's space adventures are incapable of strengthening their security. The ultimatum delivered by Washington this March did not lead to the desired results. Greece, Denmark, and France openly refused to participate in the "star wars" program. Even U.S. allies such as the FRG and Britain, despite their initial support for the U.S. plans, started to have their doubts.

As a result the final communique of the June NATO council session did not even mention the "star wars" program, although its imposition, as U.S. Vice President Bush's recent trip to West Europe confirmed, remains the most important U.S. diplomatic priority in Atlantic affairs.

Equally serious divergences can also be noted in attitudes to the prospects for the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. Whereas among the West Europeans, despite all the differences and nuances in the broad spectrum of political forces, interest in a fruitful dialogue, in real arms limitation and disarmament, and in preventing the militarization of space is growing stronger. The U.S. believes that there should be just one opinion on this subject -- Washington's. Not for nothing did R. Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state, demand in a letter to the seven participants in the Western European Union, who had gathered to discuss the problems of disarmament and space at their session, that no common approach to arms control be formulated outside the NATO framework.

But "Washington's" opinion is obviously that the talks are fully compatible with a feverish arms buildup. The impression is deepening that in order to suit the military-industrial complex, the U.S. Administration in no way intends to achieve the agreed goals of the talks; ending the arms race on earth and preventing it in space. Hitherto, the U.S. side has not put forward a single serious proposal at Geneva on curtailing the arms race. On the contrary, Washington is taking steps which make such a curtailment impossible. Its "star wars" program and the militarization of space have become a truly blank wall in the way of achieving positive results at Geneva.

The Soviet Union, as has been authoritatively stated by its leadership, simply cannot allow the talks to be used once again as a diversion and as cover for military preparations. M.S. Gorbachev has noted that "if our partners in the Geneva talks continue their line of playing for time at sessions of the delegations, avoiding solving the questions for which they have assembled, and using this time to push ahead with their own military programs in space, on earth, and at sea, we, of course, will have to assess the entire situation afresh."

In West European countries, both in the broadest public circles and in many government offices, people are viewing with mounting concern the stubborn continuation of Washington's militarist course, which is capable of plunging West Europe into nuclear destruction. Naturally, this course is meeting with growing opposition.

Broad public circles on both sides of the Atlantic are advocating increasingly persistently a revival of the detente process, the foundations of whose development were laid 10 years ago at the all-European forum at Helsinki and which opens up the real path to peace and disarmament.

SPAIN MOVES FOR A REDUCTION OF U.S. PRESENCE

LD111545 Moscow in Spanish to Spain1900 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Spanish circles of opinion are showing increasing interest in a reduction of the U.S. military presence in Spain. Our commentator Yevgeniy Olin writes:

As is known, in 1953 the United States and Spain signed three treaties which granted the Americans the right to build and use military bases on Spanish soil in exchange for economic and military assistance. The four bases installed by the Yankees continue to play an important role in the system of forces based by the United States in Europe. It allows them to control areas of the Mediterranean and the Near and Middle East. For example, in 1958 the bases were used to prepare for the landing of marines during the U.S. intervention in Lebanon.

The Americans are authorized to maintain military personnel and arms, including nuclear weapons, on these bases. The accident that occured in January 1966 in the Palomares area, when a Yankee B-52 strategic bomber lost a hydrogen bomb, is still fresh in the memory. Yielding to pressure and to public opinion, the Spanish government was obliged to prohibit the U.S. planes from flying over Spanish territory while carrying nuclear weapons.

In Madrid, in 1976, a treaty was signed which, on the initiative of the Spanish side, embraces the U.S. commitment to withdraw its nuclear submarines from the Rota base, as well as the nuclear arms and their components from Spanish soil. The United States had to comply with this commitment. On its arrival in power in October 1982, the Socialist government began to gradually revise the former agreements with the United States. The Spanish side managed to restrict to a certain degree the possibilities of uncontrolled use of the bases against third countries. For example, in October 1983 Spain did not allow them to be used for the transfer of U.S. troops to Lebanon. One year later Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez announced the intention to reduce the U.S. military presence on Spanish territory. The United States and Spain have now gone on from technical consultations to concrete negotiations on this matter.

However, despite all this, U.S. official representatives prefer not to comment on the concrete content of the talks and limit themselves to repeating that the two countries have begun the process of revising their relations in the sphere of defense. According to the U.S. spokesmen, the purpose of this process is to evaluate Spain's strategic role in view of its eventual entry into the NATO military disposition. Some observers think it unlikely that the United States will accept a considerable reduction of its military presence in Spain, but [word indistinct] opinion that the Americans will ultimately consent to dismantle the Torrejon base, the presence of which has for some time drawn widespread protest because of its proximity to Madrid. It is not ruled out that permission to install a base in another region of Spain might be asked as compensation. The Spanish press comments on the possibility of the United States building a base in Galicia, and other areas in the country have also been mentioned.

However, one thing is clear and that is that Spain's indication of the need to reduce the U.S. military presence in Spain has awoken a badly-hidden irritation in Washington. It is trying to put pressure on the Spanish public opinion. It is significant that U.S. spokesmen are starting to talk about the financial losses this step by Spain would bring with it. It has also been said that the presence of 13,000 U.S. military personnel in the country represents an annual income for Spain's economy totally $120 million, but Spanish Defense Ministry figures show this income to be only one-half that sum. However, in this case the controversy surrounding the statistics has a secondary role. Growing numbers of Spanish people are becoming aware that the principal thing is not particular dividends that might be contributed by the presence of foreign troops on national territory, it is a question of something much more serious, of Spain's clear skies, of its people's safety, and of the country's sovereignty. These concepts do not fit in with the mercantile [word indistinct] of the U.S. negotiators however much they try to cover it up with perorations about Atlantic solidarity and Spain's role in defense of the Western world.

HONDURAN-SALVADORAN TALKS DWELL ON U.S. TIES

LD112041 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

Negotiations have begun in La Paz, Honduras, between the heads of the Honduras and El Salvador regimes Roberto Suazo Cordova and Jose Napoleon Duarte. The meeting was officially called to discuss territorial disputes between the two neighbouring countries, but, judging by reports of news agencies, the parties to the negotiations are engaged not so much in solution of the long frontier conflict, which once led to bloody clashes, as coordination of their participation in U.S.-organized anti-Nicaraguan actions. It is not accidental that a representative of Honduras, reporting progress in negotiations, practically said nothing of frontier problems but dwelt at length on mythical "aggressiveness" of "totalitarian" Nicaragua.

Washington has long been seeking to draw together the obedient Central American regimes in order to organize a joint "crusade" against sovereign Nicaragua. They are already playing a big role in supporting the undeclared war which is being conducted on Nicaraguan soil through the hands of American mercenaries -- Somoza men. Honduras which has become the U.S. main springboard in the region, has long been used by "contras" gangs as their main rear base. The Salvadoran Army is supplying these gangs with weapons and ammunition. The recent statements made by mercenaries in the Costa Rican capital shed light on facts of close cooperation between Costa Rica's civilian guard and Nicaraguan counter revolutionaries.

What is at issue now is not only support for mercenary actions but direct participation of the armies of the pro-American regimes in the aggression against Nicaragua. These armies are assigned a major place in the Pentagon-and CIA-projected plans of direct invasion of Nicaragua. Those armies are planned to follow Somoza gangs. Therefore Washington seeks to remove friction and contradictions between its puppets to get from them more gun fodder for a large-scale war conflict in the region, being provoked by it. It was exactly for that purpose that the Suazo-Duarte meeting was organized.

NICARAGUA DETAINS HONDURAN SABOTEURS SENT BY CIA

LD111322 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Managua July 11 TASS -- Nicaraguan state security organs have detained a group of hired saboteurs smuggled into Nicaraguan territory from Honduras. The counter-revolutionaries arrested said they had been ordered by the CIA to blow up several bridges and pylons of a high-voltage power-transmission line in the departments of Leon and Chinandega as well as the premises of the local governmental radio station.

The Sandinist People's Army continues combat operations against American mercenaries, Somoza's followers. As was announced by the republican Defence Ministry, Nicaraguan troops destroyed 16 counter-revolutionaries in Chontales Department.

CHILEANS PROTEST U.S. 'MILITARIZATION' OF EASTER ISLAND

LD112056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpts] As reported by the PRENSA LATINA agency, a mass demonstration is planned for today by the Chilean public against handing over Easter Island which belongs to Chile, to the United States, and Pentagon plans to create an Air Force base there.

A latest news commentary. At the microphone is Igor Charikov:

[Charikov] The military junta's decision to hand Easter Island over to the United States has caused sharp protest among the people of Chile, not only because it is virtually a unique museum under an open sky.

The people of Chile are decisively coming out against the further militarization of the South American continent and against the construction of the latest American military base on their territory.

In the Pentagon they do not hide the fact that the existing airfield on Easter Island, which takes merely small passenger planes, will be re-equipped, outfitted with the latest in navigation technology and tracking apparatus, and will be used to carry out the military space program.

American experts have determined that from there it will be very convenient to control the accuracy of guidance of nuclear missiles launched from bombers and from submarines to ground targets. Apart from that, the future base should become another Pacific Ocean link in the chain of NATO's strategic strong points, from the island of Diego Gracia in the Indian Ocean to the Falkland/Malvinas islands in the South Atlantic.

In other words, the advantageous geographical position of Easter Island plus the compliancy of the Chilean junta have played a main role in its fate.

There is a report that in exchange for the use of the island Washington is ready to cancel a part of the Pinochet regime's foreign debts and promises further political support. In the White House they have thought of the Latin America region for a long time as their back yard.

Since then, in Central and South America the number of U.S. military advance posts has grown to 70. More than 30,000 military servicemen are to be found there on a permanent basis. The military presence of the United States itself in that region has become not only a constant but also a growing one. Washington's aim is to suppress any kind of striving to get away from being dependent, and the more so, national liberation movements. However, an ever greater number of countries from that part of the continent are expressing disagreement with such an imperial policy of the United States and are coming out in support of Cuba and Nicaragua.

A new confirmation of the growing displeasure over the United State's lording over Latin America is the demonstration in Chile planned for today.

GORBACHEV MEETS OFFICIALS, CITIZENS IN MINSK

Meets With Party Officials

PM120925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

["Maximum Efforts for a Successful End to the Year: M.S. Gorbachev's Meetings and Talks in Minsk" -- PRAVDA general heading]

[Text] Minsk, 11 Jul -- Belorussia occupies an important place in the country's economic potential. The republic's industry, agriculture and science make a weighty contribution to the country's united national economic complex.

The meeting of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party today was devoted to a discussion of a wide range of questions connected with the solution of the economic and political tasks in the period of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress. Taking part in it were members of the Central Committee bureau of the Belorussian Communist Party, deputy chairmen of the republican Council of Ministers and chiefs of departments of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. Present at the meeting was Comrade Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade Brovikov, chairman of the republican Council of Ministers, explained the course of the fulfillment of the plans for the social and economic development of the republic, of production affairs of the urban and rural workers and of the life of party organizations.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke to the participants in the meeting.

There is one main aim, he said, of the measures which are now being carried out and of the changes in the organizational, political, economical and cadre spheres -- this is to speed up the solution of the key problems of economic and social development of the country and to raise the level of party leadership over all sectors of economic and cultural construction. The course which is being implemented by the party is approved and is warmly supported by Soviet people. I have obtained new confirmation of this on Belorussian soil, he said.

He noted that according to many indicators, the republic is successfully coping with the 5-year plan tasks. During the past 4 years industry has increased its volume of output by 22 percent against 19 percent provided for by the 5-year plan for these years. If, in the 10th 5-Year Plan the national income in the republic was increasing on average by 5.1 percent annually, then in 1981-1984 it increased by 6.1 percent.

Out of all the tasks, the priority today, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed, is to do the maximum possible to successfully complete the current 5-year plan-period. The 1985 plan must be fulfilled, and fulfilled without any amendments being made to it. That is how the question was posed by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, and that is how it must be realized in practice.

It is in how the fulfillment of the 1985 plan is being organized that our economic bodies, administrative and party organizations and all our cadres are undergoing a verification of their understanding of the tasks facing them and their ability to work with initiative, an innovative approach, knowledge of the business in hand and to full effect.

It is pleasing to note, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said, that the Belorussian SSR is not only fulfilling, but is overfulfilling the planned tasks of 1985. With the annual target for growth of industrial production at 4.1 percent, actual growth between January and June was 5.9 percent. The indicators for growth in labor productivity, too, exceed the annual target. All this has created real possibilities for successfully coping with the annual plan for the development of industrial production.

Comrade Gorbachev spoke approvingly about the work that is being carried out in the republic to raise the efficiency of public sector production on the basis of scientific and technological progress and an improvement in the state of affairs in capital construction. However, the republican leadership and its party, administrative and economic cadres do have things that they must work more actively on, the speaker continued. While the main overall economic indicators are being fulfilled, there are still no small number of deficiencies in the production of specific types of output in kind. Although contractual discipline in your republic has improved recently, there are still enterprises which do not fulfill their contractual obligations. Not everything is right in the area of output quality, particularly consumer goods.

In his conversation, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev drew the attention of those present to the need for work to be stepped up on implementing the food program and for more energetic and coordinated activity on the part of management bodies, organizations and enterprises in the agro-industrial complex. He noted that in this sector the republic is advancing, and the correct lines of work have been defined. However, all this cannot be deemed sufficient. The production of grain and certain other farming and livestock-breeding products are lagging behind target.

But you do have people here who set an example to be followed, the speaker said. In 1984, more than 50 farms obtained over 40 quintals of grain per hectare; 58 collective and state farms grew a potato harvest of over 300 quintals per hectare, 66 farms are obtaining milk yields of 3,500-4,000 kg and more per cow.

There was discussion about ensuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the set plans for sales to the state of grain, potatoes, vegetables, technical croops, meat, milk and other products, and for their supply to centralized reserves. The priority task is to harvest in good time everything that has been grown, and to ensure that the harvest is kept fully intact under all weather conditions. Every farm, rayon, oblast and republic has a duty to do everything possible to procure as much coarse and succulent fodder as possible and ensure that publicly and privately owned livestock are fully supplied with it.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted that cases occur of local workers in certain oblasts and republics striving to shift concern for supplying the population with foodstuffs onto the central bodies, and who do not take the requisite measures themselves to increase their output or to improve the storage, processing and trading of foodstuffs. That is impermissible. Local organs are obliged to make fuller use of all local reserves for increasing output.

The speech drew attention to the need to raise further the initiative and responsibility of labor collectives in strengthening discipline and good order.

Dwelling on the draft of the main guidelines for the USSR economic and social development for the period 1986-90 and the period up to the year 2000, which has been, by and large, approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed that the targets set in the control figures require intensive effort.

It is now necessary to concentrate the efforts of all levels of the party and of all labor collectives on the search for possibilities for not only attaining, but also surpassing the established control figures. This is necessary in order to make it possibly reliably to balance the plan, to accelerate the rate of development of the economy, and to improve the indices of production efficiency. The preparation of the new 5-year plan is not only the working out of targets for ther development of the eocnomy and culture but also the improvement of the management system. In the current year, he said, we intend, bearing in mind the wide-scale experiements which are being carried out and in which your republic is also taking part, to try out a complete system involving a more flexible modern economic mechanism, aimed at raising the initiative and responsibility of the enterprise, at removing all barriers and obstacles on the road of accelerating scientific and technical progress and at the intensification and utmost enhancement of labor efficiency.

A significant part of the speech was taken up by questions relating to the intensification of organizational and political work, particularly in relation to the fulfillment of the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government, and the maintenance in all spheres of the activity of party, administrative, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations or a unity between word and action.

Today, when we have put in such sharp focus the issue of accelerating our progress the practical realization of the decisions which we are adopting must be the center of the attention of all cadres, he stated. He continued: One has to mention this because certain leaders are slow to adjust; they are excessively committed to formal working methods and show evidence of a lack of understanding of the nature of the new tasks; or else, they are simply irresponsible. The fate of decisions is in large measure determined today by the depth and specificity to which matters relating to their implementation are worked out at the earliest stage.

Mikhail Seregevich Gorbachev said in conclusion: The Communists, working class, collective farm peasantry and intelligentsia of the republic can rightly be proud of many achievements in economic and cultural construction. The creative activity of the Belorussian working people is led by the republican party organization, a tried and tested militant detachment of our party, a dependable bulwark of the Central Committee. At all stages of the establishment and development of Soviet Belorussia, its party organization has, with word and deed, roused people to toil and battle; it has led them along the true course indicated by the party of Lenin. I am confident that today, when large-scale and complicated tasks innovative in nature fact the country, Communists and all workers of town and village, under the leadership of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, will again be equal to the requirements which reality dictates and will multiply their efforts in the struggle for the acceleration of the social and economic development of our homeland.

Converses With Citizens

LD112316 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev chatted with inhabitants of the city. [video shows group of people facing Gorbachev. Slyunkov is on his right and Gorbachev's wife can also be seen among the group with Zaykov]

[Gorbachev] I would like to hear what you have to say.

[Female in crowd] We would say that we approve all your, the recent decisions of our Central Committee. All this is very timely, it has very much come to a head.

[Second female in background] That's correct.

[First female] Yes, correct. These decrees on the struggle against drunkenness, and on improving housing and communal services.

[Third female, in background] And young people...

[First female] And work with young people must be carried out...

[Third female interrupting] ...especially the young.

[First female] Labor education must be started from the school desk. And labor discipline [words indistinct] step up control.

[Gorbachev] All in all there should be more order in our house.

[First female] There should be more order.

[Gorbachev] But we have only just started.

[First female] And yet, you know...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] You know what? Let's come to a firm agreement: In Moscow, in the center, here, too, in the center — I mean, Belorussia -- the capital and in the central bodies, and in each labor collective, there must be no let-up. We have embarked upon this line toward improving work in all directions -- in the economy, in the social sphere, in the municipal economy, in education -- the educational system -- the health system, in the sphere of upbringing, in everything -- we must go in all directions...

[First female interrupting] Taking this course...

[Gorbachev interrupting] ...to proceed along the course we have taken.

[Female voice] Yes.

[Gorbachev] It is very good that you support this...

[Female voice, interrupting] (?You know), everyone is in fact talking about nothing else.

[Gorbachev] Our policy is not of a drawing-room nature. It reflects problems which have become truly urgent. It expresses them...

[Female speaker interrupting] What we must do now is [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev, continuing] And for this reason, I can see the support. But we have to know so as not to lose enthusiasm.

[Several voices at once] No. We will try [words indistinct] It is worth the struggle.

[Gorbachev] It has happened before that we set about major deeds, in the economy and elsewhere. We have set about them before. Do you remember the decisions taken on the struggle against drunkenness?

[Several voices reply] Yes, decisions were taken, but they were not pursued to the end.

[Gorbachev] They were not pursued to the end. Now we have all seen for ourselves that if you embark upon something, you must pursue it to the end. And all together, all together. We shall hope that this support of yours will be not only in words, but in deeds above all, and times are now such that more deeds are needed -- the more so as we have determined what needs to be done. And once this has been determined, we cannot turn aside, so to speak, but must act, act, act. [laughter and applause from audience]

Visits Monuments, Flies Home

PM111823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

["Maximum Efforts for the Successful Completion of the Year: M.S. Gorbachev's Meetings and Conversations in Minsk" -- PRAVDA general heading]

[Text] This same day the CPSU Central Committee general secretary laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Victory square contains an obelisk erected to fighters of the Soviet Army and partisans who displayed courage and heroism in battles for the liberation of our homeland from the fascist invaders. An eternal flame burns there in their memory.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev placed a wreath at the obelisk, the scarlet ribbon of which bears the inscription: From the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the Khatyn memorial complex.

During his stay in Minsk Mikhail Sergeyevich had meetings and conversations with the inhabitants of the city. On 11 July Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev left Minsk for Moscow. At the airport he was seen off by N.N. Slyunkov, by I. Ye. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, by B.I. Brovikov, and by other party and soviet leaders of the republic and the city.

At the airfield in Moscow Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was met by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, and other comrades.

'CELEBRATION MEETING' MARKS TASS JUBILEE

LD101517 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- The news agency of the Soviet Union (TASS) is marking the 60th anniversary of its activity. The signal event was marked at a celebration meeting in Moscow today.

Those present at the meeting enthusiastically elected to the honorary presidium the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee.

Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, read out the text of the CPSU Central Committee's message of greetings to the personnel of the news agency of the Soviet Union. He wished the personnel new successes in covering all aspects of the life of the Soviet people, their struggle for implementing party assignments. TASS director General Sergey Losev delivered a report at the meeting.

Central Committee Greetings

PM110927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 85 First Edition P 1

[Text] Dear Comrades! We cordially congratulate you on the 60th anniversary of this central news agency of the Soviet Union.

TASS and the republican news agencies, making up an integral state news service, are the leading sources of information about the life of our country and about major international events.

The reports issued by TASS, filed by its correspondents inside the country and abroad, reach the broadest audience across the world through thousands of newspapers, television and radio. These reports provide comprehensive coverage of the work to carry out the CPSU's general line of roundly perfecting the society of developed socialism, reveal the successes of the countries of the socialist community, make well-argued propaganda for the Leninist foreign policy of peace, and effectively expose the aggressive intrigues of the enemies of peace.

We express the confidence that the entire information and propaganda work maintained by TASS will continue to be geared to the fulfillment of the main tasks of the day, which are to speed up the country's social and economic development, enhance the all-round interaction of the countries of the socialist community, and mobilize the forces of peace and progress to fight the threat of nuclear war. We are convinced that polishing their professional skill and making certain that their reports are pithy and highly informative and their news coverage is prompt, the TASS journalist will make a concrete contribution to implementing the decisions and instructions of the March and April 1985 plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee Party of the Soviet Union.

We wish all TASS personnel new creative successes in labor for the benefit of our motherland!

The CPSU Central Committee.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY OFFICIALS JAILED FOR CORRUPTION

PM111310 Moscow TRUD In Russian 11 Jul 85 p 4

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs"]

[Text] The Uzbek SSR Ministry of International Affairs has instituted criminal proceedings in connection with overreporting of cotton deliveries to the state, bribery, and embezzlement against a group of officials who operated within the system of cotton procurement points on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, at Uzbek SSR local, light, and textile industry enterprises, and at Moscow Oblast's Serpukhov and Orekhovo-Zuyevo nonwoven fabric factories.

Makhmatkulov, director of the Chirakchi Rayon consumer services combine; Karimov, director of the Kamashi cotton wool factory in Kashkadarya Oblast; Mirakhmedov, director of the Bukhara textile combine's no. 3 spinning and weaving factory; Urmanov, chief of the Fergana textile combine's no. 5 subsidiary; Mustafin, controller at the Orekhova-Zuyevo nonwoven fabrics factory technical control department; and others were given long prison sentences.

The material damage caused to the state by the criminals has been recouped.

SUPREME SOVIET RESOLUTION ON PROCURATOR'S REPORT

PM111112 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 85 Morning Edition pp 1, 2

[Resolution adopted at the second joint morning session of the USSR Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities 3 July 1985; "USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on the USSR Procurator General's Report on the USSR Procuracy's Activity in Supervising the Execution of the Requirements of Soviet Laws, on Strengthening Law and Order, and Protecting Citizens' Rights and Legitimate Interests"]

[Text] After hearing and discussing the report by USSR Procurator General A.M. Rekunkov and the coreport by the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of the Nationalities, the USSR Supreme Soviet notes that the course of further strengthening socialist legality and law and order as an essential condition for increasing the economy's efficiency and the people's prosperity, improving socialist democracy, and consolidating the guarantees of citizens' rights is being consistently implemented in our country in accordance with party decisions and the provisions of the USSR Constitution.

Procuracy organs, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and exercising the authority accorded by the law, have improved the work of supervising the execution by ministries, departments, other administrative organs, enterprises, establishments, and organizations of legislation on strengthening law and order and have intensified the struggle against breaches of the laws protecting socialist property and the environment and against bribery, the production of poor-quality goods, overreporting in state accounting, breaches of labor legislation, and other encroachments on the interests of society and state. The effectiveness of procuratorial supervision of the observance of citizens' socioeconomic, political, and individual rights and freedoms and of the performance by citizens of their constitutional and other duties envisaged by the law is increasing.

Crime prevention work is being carried out more vigorously. The coordination of activity among law enforcement organs in the struggle against crime and other breaches of the law is improving.

Procuracy organs, acting in close conjunction with Soviets and their ispolkoms, law enforcement and economic organs, trade union, Komsomol, and other social organizations, and labor collectives, are actively participating in developing and implementing comprehensive measures to preserve law and order. Procurators are strengthening contacts with people's control organs, other monitoring organs, and arbitration boards in the struggle against breaches of state discipline, waste, and mismanagement. Procurators have begun paying more attention to questions of compensation for material dmaage caused to enterprises, kolkhozes, and other organizations.

At the same time procuracy organs' activity in supervising the execution of laws still does not fully match the requirements of the party and state on further strengthening socialist legality. Some procurators do not always respond in a prompt or principled way to cases where laws and citizens' rights are violated.

Supervision to ensure that legislation is executed in economic activity is still being carried out inadequately. Due exactingness is not always shown toward the leaders of economic organs, enterprises, and organizations for executing laws ensuring the safeguarding and rational use of material assets, for producing goods of appropriate quality, or for observing state discipline and prescribed procedures at work and labor legislation. Work by ministries and departments designed to ensure the correct application of legislation at enterprises, establishments, and organizations under their jurisdiction needs to be considerably improved.

There are substantial shortcomings in the work of law enforcement organs in preventing, detecting, and investigating crime; ensuring that culprits are inevitably punished; pinpointing the causes and conditions giving rise to breaches of the law; and combatting breaches of the law by minors.

There are serious failings in the activity of procuracy organs and other law enforcement organs in the prevention of and struggle against drunkeness parasitism, and unearned income. Procurators in a number of instances are taking inadequate measures to eliminate the causes and conditions giving rise to these antisocial phenomena.

Procuratorial supervision to ensure observance of the laws when carrying out sentences under criminal law and applying measures of administrative influence is not always effectively carried out.

There is a need to improve procuratorial supervision to ensure that state and public organs carry out the requirements of legislation on the procedure of examining suggestions, statements, and complaints by citizens.

The potential for procuracy organs' collaboration with soviets, as well as with people's control organs, labor collectives, and public organizations in the struggle to strengthen law and order is not being fully exploited.

Some local soviets are still making inadequate use of the authority given them for ensuring legality on their territory; are exercizing lax leadership of the activity of subordinate law enforcement organs; and are poorly coordinating work by state and public organs to prevent breaches of the law.

The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves that:

1. The USSR Procurator General and procurators subordinate to him should, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the USSR Constitution, and the Law on the USSR Procuracy, ensure a further increase in the effectiveness of supervision to ensure the punctilious and uniform execution of laws by state and public organs, officials, and citizens. Resolute measures must be taken to detect and promptly eliminate all breaches of the law and combat phenomena alien to the socialist way of life. Particular attention must be paid here:

To strict observance of the requirements of legislation on strengthening discipline and order in the activity of enterprises, establishments, and organizations, putting the achievements of science and technology into practice, comprehensively safeguarding socialist property, combatting mismanagement, waste, and embezzlement of state and public property, and protecting nature;

To stepping up the protection of Soviet citizens' labor, housing, and other rights and supervision ensuring that citizens perform the duties imposed on them by legislation; to the strictest observance of legality when examining citizens' suggestions, statements, and complaints and also in civil and criminal judicial proceedings and proceedings involving administrative breaches of the law;

To absolute execution of legislation on combatting drunkenness, hooliganism, and the avoidance of socially useful work;

To taking decisive measures to eliminate speculation, private entrepreneurial activity, unearned income, parasitism, and other deviations from the principle of social justice;

To precise coordination of the activity of law enforcement organs in combatting crime and other breaches of the law;

Measures must be taken to achieve closer collaboration between procuracy organs and Soviets, labor collectives, and the public in ensuring strict observance of Soviet laws and strengthening state and public order.

2. The USSR Procurator General and the USSR Procuracy Collegium must:

Be more exacting toward subordinate prosecutors and workers in the investigatory apparatus; direct procuracy organs' attention to the most pressing questions of ensuring legality, preventing breaches of the law, and combatting criminality and the need to pinpoint the causes and conditions giving rise to violations of legality and to adopt effective measures to remove them;

Persistently improve the style and methods of procuratorial supervision; seek to increase the standard of work of subordinate procurators and improve the activity of procuracy organs collegiums; ensure that procurators regularly inform Soviets and labor collectives about the state of legality and the measures being taken to strengthen law and order and protect the interests of society and citizens' rights; introduce positive experience more actively; and increase prosecutors' participation in the propagandizing of Soviet laws.

3. The USSR procuracy and the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs must improve the work of preventing, stopping, and detecting crime, paying particular attention here to enhancing the quality of investigaion and strict observance of the procedure set by the law for instigating criminal proceedings and the time taken to examine them and must take measures to improve the activity of correctional labor establishments in reforming and reeducating convicted persons.

4. The USSR Supreme Court and the USSR Ministry of Justice must increase the effectiveness of the activity of courts and organs of justice in strengthening socialist legality, safeguarding citizens' rights, and combatting criminality. They must consistently adopt a differentiated approach to imposing punishment under criminal law, taking account of all the circumstances envisaged by the law.

The USSR Ministry of Justice must take measures to improve legal work in the national economy, further enhance methodological leadership and coordination of the activity of state organs and public organizations in propagandizing legal knowledge among the population and explaining legislation to it, and carry out legal education and preventive measures among minors.

5. The USSR Council of Ministers must increase the responsibility of ministries, state committees and departments, and leaders of enterprises, establishments, and organizations for ensuring that legislation is observed and must carry out requisite measures to further strengthen the rule of law in economic activity and enhance the role played by legal and financial services and departmental and technical monitoring in the struggle against violations of state discipline and encroachments on state and public property.

6. The supreme soviets, supreme soviet presidiums, and councils of ministers of union republics and autonomous republics must pay unremitting attention to questions of ensuring legality, safeguarding socialist property and state and public order, and protecting citizens' rights and must improve the leadership exercised by local soviets and their ispolkoms, enhance their responsibility for ensuring observance of laws on the territory under their jurisdiction, and take measures to involve people's deputies more extensively in active participation in the struggle against breaches of the law.

Local soviets must regularly submit questions about the state of the rule of law on their territory for examination by sessions and sittings of ispolkoms and standing commissions and hear reports and briefings on these questions from the leaders of law enforcement organs, enterprises, establishments, and organizations; step up the leadership of subordinate law-enforcement organs' work; respond promptly to procurators' briefings, presentations, and protests; ensure wider participation by labor collectives, public organizations, and voluntary social organs in combatting breaches of the law; and carry out purposeful work to educate officials and citizens in a spirit of precise and absolute execution of the requirements of the USSR Consititution and Soviet laws.

The USSR Supreme Soviet expresses its confidence that the procuracy organs and other state and public organs will take all necessary measures to ensure the steady implementation of the Leninist principles of socialist legality and will help speed up the country's socioeconomic development and improve all aspects of the life of Soviet society.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Kremlin, Moscow, 3 July 1985.

SUPREME SOVIET NATURE CONSERVATION RESOLUTION

PM091045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 85 Morning Edition pp 1, 2

[Text of resolution adopted at 3 July second joint sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities: "USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on Observance of the Demands of Legislation on Nature Conservation and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources"]

[Text] The Soviet state is paying unflagging attention to nature conservation. A system of nature conservation legislation has been established, starting with Lenin's decree "On Land." This work was considerably stepped up after the consideration by the 4th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 8th Convocation, of the question of measures to further improve nature conservation and to make rational use of natural resources. Legislative acts have been adopted regulating the treatment of water resources, forests, and mountains as well as laws on the protection of the atmosphere and on the conservation and utilization of the animal world and other decisions on nature conservation questions. Nature conservation legislation displays special concern for Soviet citizens' health and well-being.

USSR legislation on nature conservation questions is further developed in union republic legislation. The system of legislative acts now established makes it possible to successfully solve tasks in that sphere. The problems confronting mankind in the sphere of protecting the earth's natural resources in all their richness demand close international cooperation. The arms race, which is increasing through the fault of imperialist forces, its transfer to space, and the threat of the outbreak of a thermonuclear war are tremendous dangers to nature and to actual life on earth. The latter would have catastrophic consequences for the whole of civilization. Therefore the Soviet Union is actively participating in the struggle for peace and sees the conservation and improvement of the environment as a very important sphere of domestic and foreign policy.

The USSR Supreme Soviet notes that the consistent implementation in our country of measures to fulfill the demands of nature conservation legislation has made it possible by and large to reduce the discharge of noxious substances into the atmosphere by fixed sources and of polluted waste water into reservoirs and to increase the volume of water in recycling and reutilization systems. The level of pollution in the country's internal and territorial waters has fallen. There has been an improvement in the use and conservation of land, mineral resources, forests, and the animal world and the network of reserves and other specially protected areas continues to be developed.

There have been considerable successes in nature conservation, but there are also many shortcomings in it. The demands of nature conservation legislation are not being fully implemented. There have been a large number of violations in the power, chemical, and pulp and paper industries; in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy; and in sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

A considerable proportion of the nature conservation installations and facilities operate inefficiently, and many enterprises do not have any facilities at all. At the same time, funds allocated for the construction of nature conservation facilities are not being fully assimilated.

Low-waste and waste-free production processes are not being introduced quickly enough, comprehensive use is not being made of mineral raw materials, losses of ferrous and nonferrous metals and other valuable items have been high.

The standard of recovery of many useful minerals during extraction and enrichment falls short of the present-day achievements of scientific and technical progress, inadequate use is being made of secondary resources in production, and a narrow, departmental approach to the solution of these questions is still encountered.

In contravention of land legislation, highly productive agricultural land is frequently earmarked for the construction of facilities of various kinds. The rate of implementation of antierosion measures, planting of field shelter belts, and recultivation of spoiled land is inadequate. Poor use is being made of the fertile top soil of dumps for the improvement of low-productivity land. Soils are contaminated by chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Tasks pertaining to water resources conservation are not being fully solved in a number of industrial sectors or in agriculture and municipal services. Proper attention is not being paid to the introduction of closed water supply systems and techniques for saving water. There are big losses of water during transportation and during irrigation of agricultural crops; rivers are still getting clogged up with the residue of logging operations; small rivers are drying up; and the productivity of fishing reservoirs is dwindling.

The state of the air in cities and industrial centers is slow to improve. In a number of places the amount of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and other noxious gases in the atmosphere is well above permitted concentrations. The pollution of the environment by exhaust from transport facilities is increasing; little work is being done in the motor vehicle and tractor building industries to reduce the toxicity of internal combustion engine exhaust gases, and new types of motor fuel are slow to appear. Not enough instruments and other equipment are being produced for monitoring the state of the environment, and what is available is of poor quality.

At lumber camps, felling areas are cluttered with rubbish, the soil is being destroyed; new tree growth is being killed off over large areas; coniferous forests are being overfelled, whereas very limited use is made of broadleaf timber; methods of comprehensive waste-free utilization of timber and other forest products are slow to come into use. Poaching is doing a great deal of damage to nature, but efforts to combat it are extremely inadequate. The organization of forest reserves and hunting must be further improved.

A series of normative acts arising out of laws on nature conservation and utilization of natural resources has still to be formulated, and in many cases the departmental acts have not been brought in line with existing legislation.

The economic mechanism is having less impact in terms of increasing industrial and agricultural enterprises and construction organizations' commitment to implementing nature conservation measures, making comprehensive use of raw materials, and utilizing production waste. A solicitous attitude to nature has not yet become the obligatory norm of behavior for every citizen of our country.

Soviets and other executive and administrative bodies and the bodies with special authority, performing the functions of state supervision in the sphere of environmental conservation and rational utilization of natural resources, are failing to make the requisite demands on ministries, state committees and departments, associations, enterprises, organizations, and citizens to ensure that they observe nature conservation legislation. By and large, the system of state management and supervision in the sphere of nature conservation and rational utilization of natural resources is in need of further improvement.

The Communist Party's course toward intensifying economic development demands a further improvement in the effectiveness of environmental conservation and rational utilization of natural resources.

The USSR Supreme Soviet decreed that:

1. The adoption of additional economic, organizational, legal, and other measures is deemed necessary in the sphere of nature conservation and rational utilization of natural resources, the improvement of the human environment, and the absolute observance of legislation in that sphere. When solving problems pertaining to national economic development, priority is to be given to protecting the health of present and future generations of Soviet people and creating the best possible living conditions. Scientific and technical progress is to be geared to this, the switch is to be made to resource-saving technology, and the fullest and most economical use is to be made of natural resources and the raw materials, supplies, and products obtained from them.

2. The USSR Council of Ministers is to continue work on the further intensification of environmental conservation and improvement of the utilization of natural resources with a particular view to:

Increasing the responsibility of ministries, state committees, departments, enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and also citizens for the observance of nature conservation legislation and the norms and rules governing the use of nature, the rational utilization and reproduction of natural resources, and the fulfillment of plans and measures on environmental conservation; ensuring fuller utilization of secondary raw materials; ensuring that ministries, state committees, and other organizations are prevented from adopting a narrow, departmental approach to the use of nature; intensifying the economic mechanism's impact on the solution of these questions;

Improving the planning of and economic incentives for measures on environmental conservation and rational utilization of natural resources;

Elaborating a long-term state program of environmental conservation and rational utilization of USSR natural resources;

Adopting measures to improve and increase the efficiency of state management and supervision in the sphere of environmental conservation and rational utilization of natural resources, strengthening the material and technical basis of the supervisory bodies, increasing the role of nature conservation services in national economic sectors, and making work in the nature conservation sphere more prestigious; increasing material and moral incentives for citizens and public organizations for contributions to the implementation of nature conservation measures;

Making fuller use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in the use of nature, above all by introducing low-waste and waste-free production processes and comprehensively processing natural raw materials, and expanding and regulating work on the creation of nature conservation equipment and automated systems and instruments for monitoring the state of the environment;

Increasing the effectiveness of the utilization of existing nature conservation equipment and implementing a range of measures to fundamentally improve the state of the environment in areas with high levels of water and atmospheric pollution; adopting the requisite measures to intensify the struggle against air pollution in cities and industrial centers due to harmful traffic exhaust;

Envisaging measures to intensify the conservation of land and its mineral resources, the country's water resources, and animals and plants; to ensure the reproduction of renewable natural resources; improve conservation and ensure the rational utilization of live and other natural resources on the continental shelf and in the USSR economic zone; further develop the system of reserves and other specially protected natural territories; and increase hunting efficiency;

Establishing a procedure for compulsory expert ecological appraisal of new equipment, technology, and materials, and also of plans for the construction, modernization, and retooling of natural economic facilities; stepping up demands on nature conservation in production and construction norms and rules;

Increasing the pace and improving the quality of the construction of nature conservation facilities, increasing the responsibility of ministries and departments handling the construction for their prompt commissioning, improving supplies of instruments, equipment, and materials for the facilities; preventing the commissioning of facilities lacking nature conservation installations;

Continuing work on improving nature conservation legislation ensuring the formulation of the requisite normative acts to develop existing laws and to bring ministries', state committees', and departments' acts in line with legislation on nature conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources;

Expanding the scientific elaboration of fundamental and applied problems of nature conservation and rational utilization of natural resources; adopting measures to accelerate the elaboration of improved methods for establishing the economic effectiveness of nature conservation measures and the damage caused by environmental pollution; regulating the network of scientific research and planning and design organizations in that sphere;

Ensuring the further development of cooperation with the governments of other states and international organizations in the sphere of environmental conservation and prevention of the adverse effects of various types of human activity on nature, including the arms race with its dangerous consequences.

3. Union republic supreme soviets are to examine the state of fulfillment of legislation on nature conservation. It is necessary to ensure soviets' fuller exercise of their powers in the matter of nature conservation and rational utilization of natural resources and improvement of the coordination of economic and monitoring bodies' activity in that sphere. More attention is to be paid to environmental conservation and rational utilization of natural resources in the activity of soviets' executive and administrative bodies, standing commissions, deputies' groups and centers, and of each individual deputy. Fuller consideration is to be given to the opinions of labor collectives and the populace during preparations for and the consideration of the aforementioned questions at soviet sessions and meetings of ispolkoms and standing commissions.

There must be tighter state supervision of ministries, state committees and departments, enterprises, organizations and institutions, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and citizens' observance of legislation on nature conservation. Great demands must be made on economic leaders failing to ensure prompt and high-quality implementation of measures on nature conservation and rational utilization of natural resources.

4. The USSR Procurator's office, the USSR Supreme Court, the USSR People's Control Committee, the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the USSR Council of Ministers State Board of Arbitration must regard combating violations of nature conservation legislation as one of the main areas of their work in strengthening socialist law and order. Additional measures are to be adopted to prevent and eradicate violations of nature conservation legislation and to eliminate the causes and the conditions contributing to them.

5. The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and other ministries, state committees, and departments are to adopt the requisite measures to further improve the ecological education and instruction of the populace, to train and retrain specialists in that sphere, and to improve scientific and technical propaganda and disseminate knowledge about existing nature conservation legislation.

6. The AUCCTU, the All-Union "Znaniye" Society, nature conservation societies, scientific societies, and other public organizations are to intensify work on aiding state bodies in the implementation of measures on nature conservation and improvement of the utilization of natural resources.

7. The USSR Council of Ministers is to examine proposals and observations made in the coreport of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources Commissions and by USSR Supreme Soviet deputies at the session and received by the USSR Supreme Soviet chamber commissions during preparations for the session and adopt appropriate measures.

A Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kremlin, Moscow, 3 July 1985

IZVESTIYA REPORTS EARLY JULY HARVEST SITUATION

PM091514 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Harvesting in the Major Grain-Growing Areas"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, by 1 July sown and natural grasses in the country had been harvested from 28.9 million hectares, which is 93 percent of last year's level. The procurement figures are 15.7 million metric tons of hay and 25 million metric tons of haylage, while 2 million metric tons of silage have been laid in. Hay procurement is progressing at a faster pace than last year on farms in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Armenia, and Turkmenistan.

Barley has been harvested from 75,000 hectares in Rostov Oblast, but harvesting is still sporadic in Stavropol Kray, being somewhat hindered by rainfall, although the rain is beneficial for the ripening wheat and for the second and catch crops.

Farms in the Crimea and Odessa Oblast have started harvesting.

Meanwhile, in Central Asia, the gathering of winter crops is almost completed in Turkmenia and Uzbekistan and is at its height in Tajikistan and Kirghizia. The harvest is appreciably bigger than last year in Uzbekistan's valleys and nonirrigated areas.

Grain yields are good on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Azerbaijan -- also higher than a year ago. It will be recalled that at that time Azerbaijan was the first union republic to fulfill the plan for grain sales to the state. There is every reason to expect that this year the republic's crop farmers will be even more successful in harvesting and grain procurement.

Over 400,000 hectares have been allocated in Stavropol Kray to catch crops, silage corn, sorghum, and feed mixtures. About 200,000 hectares will be sown to second crops by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Uzbekistan. To sum up, a quest is in progress whose purpose is to make more intensive use of the land and, on this basis, build up the feed stocks.

RAIN, EQUIPMENT CAUSE HARVESTING PROBLEMS

LD111957 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Summary] The Don area harvest is proving difficult so far. Wheat has been stacked only on little more than 500,000 hectares, a fifth of the total. The pledge is for over 3.7 tons of grain. The grain will have to be threshed in 10-15 days. Heavy rain started soon after harvesting began. The rain belt now seems to be moving away, but it will take some time for the crop to dry out and the harvest to get back into full swing. The machine operators express their determination to gather in a good harvest. The new Don-1500 combine harvesters cope slendidly in conditions with which the Kolos and Niva combine harvesters cannot cope, after heavy rain. The northern part of the oblast has not yet started harvesting, but is all ready to do so, and may start in a day or two if the present weather keeps up.

As for the Ukraine, conditions have been difficult there, too. As the haycutting began, so did frequent rain. Rainfall has been two or three times the average for the month.

But most farms are coping with the fodder harvest in spite of this. In the west, active ventilation under film of the hay is being practiced on a large scale. In Kiev Oblast, the hay is laid on wooden frames through which air and dehydrated ammonia are pumped for ventilation. In many places, the plan for an average of 1 metric ton per cow has been fulfilled. Much haylage is being laid in, so far three fourths of the target of over 7 million tons. The first cut is virtually complete and the heavy rain has brought the grass well on the way to readiness for a second cut. The grain harvest has been delayed by the rain and cold. So far only about 250,000 hectares have had grain cut, which is very little by the Ukraine's standards. Much of the crop is lodged and stunted, so will require a lot of skill and ingenuity if the best results are to be achieved. Even more rain is forecast.

The state of preparation of equipment is somewhat worse than last year. "Whereas in Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Crimea, Zaporozhye, Kiev, and Kirovograd Oblasts all the equipment is completely ready for the harvest, in each of the other oblasts there are 200-300 combine harvesters still unrepaired, and many unserviceable grain-drying plants. This is of course causing concern, since even in the extreme north of the republic, only a few days remain till the harvest is due to start."